CUBA.

A Proclamation to the People of the Cinco Villas District.

Valmaseda Acknowledges the Sore Straits of the Spaniards.

Executive Advice to the Loyalists-What the Rebels Reply.

HAVANA, March 28, 1875. The Diario de la Marina publishes a proclamation by the Captain General addressed to the

people of the Cinco Villas district. SPANISH EXECUTIVE REVIEW OF THE SITUATION. Valmaseda says:-"The insurrection is of the same character now as in the beginning-a fight between civilization and barbarism. The insurgents in less than two months have completely destroyed forty plantations and burned several

ranches and settlements. THE DANGER OF ANNIHILATION-THE PLAN OF CURE. "They rob you, destroy your houses and leave your lamiltes homeless. Society is threatened, and it is the duty of all to save it; some with their wealth, others by advising the troops of the whereabouts of the enemy, or by furnishing such aid as they can to the government. Even the ladies can help with bandages and lint for the wounded.

"A SUPREME EFFORT" NEEDED. "Let all unite in one supreme effort to end the svil which threatens all, and society will soon see its troubles diminish and rebellion will again retreat to its rugged mountains, where pursuit and bunger will soon finish it.

A CALL TO REPENTANCE. "Rebels who repent can still obtain pardon. "Those who remain obstinate in their criminal career will be surprised by death, sooner or later. "Loyal men and rebels have had opportunities heretofore to know my system of command in Cuba. Its purpose ever was to protect the good and untiringly pursue the bad.

"This policy will be continued so long as govern this island in the name of the King." REBEL REPLIES TO THE BOYALTY. An official report states that the insurgents

appeared at Las Lajas on Wednesday last. They were immediately pursued by five Spanish columns and compelled to retreat to the Caridad Rodriguez plantation, where several were killed. On Thursday they were again encountered at the Deigador rancho, and lost five killed.

The damage done by this raid was limited to three or four plantations, where no resistance was EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The nolidays have been observed as usual in Havana, and passed off quietly.

SPAIN.

PROVINCIAL IMPOVERISHMENT BY THE CARLIST LEVIES-THE CABRERA SECESSION MOVEMENT PROGRESSING BAPIDLY FOR ALFONSO-WHAT THE FRIENDS OF THE PRETENDER SAY. LONDON, March 28, 1875.

It is reported from Estella that deputies from the four provinces occupied by the Carlists have met to consider the request of Don Carlos for contributions, and have replied that "the country is exhausted, fresh sacrifices are impossible, and that Don Carlos ought to procure funds abroad " This they obstinately maintained, notwithstanding Don Carlos threatened to retire from Spain.

CARLISTS FRATERNIZING WITH THE ALFONSISTS. There have been additional instances of the traternization of the Carlist and government troops on the banks of the Oria. In one of the Carlist camps placards headed "Viva peace, the fueros and General Cabrera," have been posted. The Spanish government announces that six Carlist generals, three colonels, and many other

officers have entered France and declared their adhesion to King Alfonso. THE PRETENDER'S PENALTIES AGAINST CABRERA SECESSIONISTS.

Despatches from Madrid report that Don Carlos has ordered persons found reading Cabrera's manifesto to be shot. WHAT IS SAID AT SANTANDER.

A telegram from Santander asserts, on the other hand, that the hope of setting the war by a convention is fast dying out. General Loma is expected there to meet a threat-

ened invasion of the province. Don Carlos, with sixteen battalions and artillery, is marching on Ramales, twenty-five miles rom Santander.

A SPANISH INDEMNITY PAID TO GERMANY. LONDON, March 28, 1875.

Spain has paid to Germany 11,000 thalers of the indemnity for the Gustav outrage.

FRANCE.

ENGLISH BETTING HOUSES "PULLED" BY THE PARIS POLICE. Panis, March 28, 1875.

The police to-day made a descent on all the English betting offices and seized the books and cash found on the premises.

GERMANY.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH COUNCIL ABOUT TO ASSEM-BLE AT FULDA.

BERLIN, March 28, 1874. The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia are to hold a conference at Pulda next Tuesday.

BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 29-5:30 A. M. The Cologne Gazette says there is no truth in the report that Prince Bismarck is to be made Duke of Lauenburg.

MAXIMILIAN.

LONDON, March 29, 1875. A special despatch to the Times from Trieste says that great preparations are being made for the inauguration of the monument in memory of Maximilian, the late Emperor of Mexico.

The ceremony will take place early in April. All the companions of the Emperor in Mexico have been invited to attend.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

TALIAN EXHIBITORS TO RECEIVE A PARTIAL AID FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ROME, March 28, 1875. L'Opinione says the government has decided to give assistance, within certain limits, to Italian exhibitors in the United States Centenniat Exposition; but it proposes to appeal mainly to individual effort, and will recommend that only such articles be sent as are of exceptional merit and great commercial importance.

A VICTORY FOR CAPITAL.

THE WORKINGMEN OF SCHUYLKILL HAVEN RENOUNCE ALLEGIANCE TO THEIR TRADE ASSOCIATION AND RESUME WORK.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 28, 1875. Information has just reached here that all the employes of the Pattadelphia and Reading Raitroad Company belonging to the Schuylkill Haven Branch of the Miners and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have renounced their allegiance to the Order and will resume work for the railroad com-Order and will resume work for the railroad company to-morrow. It now comes to the surface that the President of that Order, a cordwainer by trade, has also been a prominent official in the Order of Grangers, which he has assumed with a view to assist the farmers in obtaining the best terms for produce, while his position as President of the Miners and Workingmen's Benevolent Association would compel litu to use every endeavor to obtain produce at the lowest possible price. The principles of the two offices thus directly conflict with each other.

VENEZUELA.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT MARACAIBO CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT. THERALD SPECIAL DESPATCH BY CABLE FROM

> ST. THOMAS. ST. THOMAS, W. L. March 28, 1875. Via HAVANA.

Special HEBALD advices from Venezuela, received at this port, supply the following intelligence:-President A. Guzman Blanco, of this Republic, has closed the Custom House at Maracaibo and transferred the business of the collection of duties for that port to Porto

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUCCESSFUL FINANCIERING BY THE VICEROY OF CANTON-THE SPANISH-CUBA COOLIE TRAFFIC CONDEMNED BY A COMMISSION-THE YOUNG "BROTHER OF THE BUN" IN GREAT SORROW-THE OSAKA CONFERENCE TERMINATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1875. The steamer Vasco de Gama brings the following news:-

CHINA.

Hong Kong, Feb. 27. and Shanghae, Feb. 28, 1875. The Viceroy of Canton's proposed foreign loan has been taken in hand by the central government and just negotiated at Shanghae with the Oriental Banking Corporation, which has advanced 2,000,000 taels.

It is a private transaction, and no bonds have THE DEAD OF THE STEAMSHIP JAPAN.

Many dead bodies of Chinese have been taken from the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan, a'l of which were kept under water by money fastened about them. THE CUBA COOLIE TRAFFIC CONDEMNED.

The report of the Chinese Commissioners sent to Cuba to examine into the condition of the coolies has been completed. It is strongly adverse to the system pursued and to the Cuban authorities. THE TELEGRAPH.

WORK on the Foo Choo telegraph line continues

RUMORS FROM THE CAPITAL.

There have been continued rumors from Pekin there have been continued rumors from Pekin pointing to public disturbances, but nothing authentic to show any likelihood of an interruption of the arrangement in regard to State affairs. It is generally agreed upon by the highest authorities.

PRINCE KUNG'S POSITION AT COURT.

Prince Chun, father of the new Emperor, has resigned his position as Commander of the Tartar garrison at Pekin. It has been loand expedient to readmit Prince Kung to at least a part of the official power formerly held by him, his experience in foreign affairs being especially required ac this time.

time.

A MONABCH IN NEED OF CONSOLATION.

The infant Emperor is said to be extremely wretched in his new exaltation, which separates him from his companious and parents forever. Proclamations have already been issued as proceeding from him. It is announced that he will continue in mourning for three years.

JAPAN. THE OSAKA CONFERENCE TERMINATED.

YOKOHAMA, March 8, 1875. The Osaka Conference has terminated, and the participants have returned to their usual places

These meetings are understood to have been organized by the influence of Ukubo Josimiti the Secretary of the Interior, recently distinguished for having conducted the negotiations on the subject of Formosa, at Pekin. The purpose is solely to reconcile differences between leading public men, former officials, and others, with the view to bringing back into the direct service of the country certain able men who had been temporarily estranged. Almost every leading member of the government was present at some time during the gathering. Much curiosity among both natives and loreigners, and the British Minister went so far as to strenously insist on a juli and detailed explanation, which it was not possible to give. THE RESULT

of the conference is a partial accomplishment of the desired end. Some of the important absences have aiready returned to the capital and a few of those intely out of office have been received personally by the Mikado, which fact points to their early resumption of outles. Changes in the heads of departments are doubtless impending, but to what extent the Osaka debates will produce government reforms cannot be known. It is universally admitted that the administration needs strength ening.

ening.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.

The Mikado visited the government havy yard at Yokosuka March 5 to witness the launch of the Seiki, the first man-of-war constructed on foreign principles. A general celebration was held in the vicinity. The Seiki is a gunboat 197 feet long, 30 feet beam, 16 feet depth of hold and \$40 tons displacement. She carries three Krupp guns—one a swivel of six inches calibre—and her eugines are of 700 horse nower.

A hospital college has been established at Osaka for the instruction of women, and after a certain period no female physician is to be allowed to practise who cannot show a certificate of attendance.

practise who cannot show a certificate of acted ance.

The Foreign Troops March away.

The English and French troops left Japan on the 2d of March.

The annual exhibition at Kiolo opened March 1.

A new silver coin, equivalent to the American trade dolar, is about to be issued from the mints.

A "RING" SPECULATION EXPLODED.

At the end of last year a plun was adopted for the construction of new harbor works, docks, &c., in Yokohama.

The scheme was supported by the British Minister and was on the point of being executed, when

ter and was on the point of being executed, when at the last moment investigation showed that the works proposed would result in no public benefit, but were a private speculation for the benefit of Individul loreigners.

The orders were countermanded and the chief English agent in the project was dropped from the

THE MEXICAN EXCURSION.

THE PROPOSED VISIT OF SENATORS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO OUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBOR EN-TIRELY DEVOID OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE-COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1875. The Senatorial excursion to Mexico is entirely a personal affair, and the State Department has assured the Mexican Minister that it has no political significance whatever, either immediate or remote. It was projected months ago, and as the United States steamer Despatch is in commission and was to proceed South this spring, the Secretary of the Navy, as a matter of courtesy, tendered Senator Cameron, who is Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations and projector of this excursion, the accommodations of that vesof this excursion, the accommodations of that vessel from New Orleans to Vera Cruz. The entire party with number twenty ladies and gentieman, Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania; Tom Scott, Ben Perley Poore and ex-Governor J. E. Brown, of Georgia, being among the civilians invited. Most of the party leave here to-morrow morning, in palace cars, for New Orleans, where all who are going will take the United States steamer Despatch and proceed to Vera Cruz and thence to the city of Mexica.

Mexico.

Tom Scott says that the trip has no business significance; that he was invited menths ago and did not think he could spare the time, but goes because he believes it will be recreation and agreeable to his wife, who accompanies him. Minister Foster is from Indiana, and he has urged Senator Morton to come on account of his health. The Mexican Minister has given Senator Cameron a number of personal letters of introduction to the prominent officials and citizens in his country, and wishes more Americans would visit Mexico, believing that it would remove prejudice and establish more iriendly relations. He has no doubt the party will be hospitally welcomed and entertained during their stay among his countrymen.

The report that the Senators are to inspect the American cemeteries, where the soldiers of the Mexican war are interred, has no foundation in fact. Colonel Mack, of the War Department, is officially assigned to the charge of all soldiers' cemeteries, and has made several trips to Mexico, to see that the grounds are kept in good cruer.

Secretary Bristow and whe were expected to accompany the party; but after the unfavorable criticisms in the press, he thought it best not to give by his presence the slightest semblance of a political character to the excursion. Tom Scott says that the trip has no business

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SWATARA AT HOBART TOWN HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, Feb. 9, 1875. The United States steamer Swatara, Captain Chandler, arrived on January 30 from Chatham Islands and Bluff Harbor. She will sail again next week. All on board are well.

WASHINGTON.

TEMPORARILY FILL THE VACANT DISTRICT

BENCH-THE PRESIDENT AND THE "COURTESY

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1875. LOUISIANA'S INCREASING BURDENS-CIRCUIT JUDGE WOOD NOT PERMITTED BY LAW TO

OF THE SENATE." It would seem as if the very genius of evil has drawn a charmed circle about Louisiana, to pre-vent those of good will from doing anything to even partially relieve the State of its troubles. As it had been decided the President had no right to fill the vacancy of District Judge in that State during the recess of Congress, the next hope was that Judge Wood, the Circuit Judge, could under existing laws designate and appoint another District Judge in his Circuit to fulfil the duties of the office; but it is now contended, also decided by the Attorney General, that section 581 of the Revised Statutes does not confer that authority, as the law is based upon the fact that the office is already filled and the Judge is prevented by disability from holding any stated or appointed term of his District Court. The next section, 502, contemplates the presence of a judge unable to attend to the accumulation or urgency of business. So it would appear that most important interests and cases are to be postponed until the meeting of Congress in December next. The President says he was most deeply impressed with the importance of selecting a man as Durell's successor who was not only fitted for the office, but one who would re trieve the honor of the district and command the confidence and respect of all classes in Louisiana. The same stories repeated in executive sessions of the Senate were brought to his notice while the nomination of Pardee was pending, and he personally investigated all of them to ascertain if he should withdraw the nomination. The more he investigated them the more firm be became in his conviction that Mr. Pardee was worthy of the position, and that the stories were maliciously circulated to injure him. It appeared some what remarkable to him that the Senator from that State should display so much zeal for the purity of the ermine of the United States District Judge of Louisiana, but had fuiled to discover the unfitness of the nominee for the office of State Judge, to wnich position he had been twice elected. "It

COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO ON THE BORDER TROUBLES-AMERICANS AND EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN BRIGANDAGE-EN-FORCED STOICISM AS A POLICY.

is not surprising, then," said a prominent official,

"that the President should have resisted such

Senatorial tyranny, and left to those who are will-

ing to take it the obloquy of fastening greater

financial burdens on the people of Louisiana."

As Secretary Fish is absent it is impossible to anticipate what measures will be taken to protect the Texan frontier from farther incursions of the outlaws and banditti infesting both sides of the Brazos. The frequency of these raids has been the subject of extensive diplomatic correspondence between the State Department and the Mexican government. A lew weeks after Postmaster General Jewell entered upon his duties he had occasion to officially call attention to interference by Mexicans with our mail service. and asked what could be done to prevent a recurrence of these trembles. The Secretary of State informed him that the Mexican government complained of depredations committed on its soil by Americans, accompanied with such evidence as to make the charge appear reasonable. It was his impression that lawless men of both countries were engaged in these predatory raids. The Mexican government was anxious to give the needed protection, but as often as troops were sent to the locality infested the banditti would have fled, and it was as impossible for that government as it was for our own to protect so long on stretch of frontier with the few troops at the disposal of the commanders on either side of the river. It was a difficult question and one in which the correspondence seemed to show that Mexico had as much right to complain of our dereliction as we had to accuse the Mexican government of permitting the outlaws to disturb the peace of the people on the American side. The Mexican Minister, Senor Mariscal, says that it is certain that the border troubles are as much the work of Americans as Mexicans, who irequently raid upon the Texan settlers disguised as Indians and Mexicans, and, in discussing the remedy, he said that people who live in a malarial country could not expect to escape the disease incident to that section. It was impossible for Mexico to keep a standing army along the border to prevent the raids from the Texas side. So, too, he did not see why the United States should be put to the enormous expense of keeping its border alive with cavairy. It was to be deeply regretted that this was the condition of affairs, but both sides suffered alike, and it was the misjortune of those who choose to live in so exposed a region that they should be at the mercy of reckless out-

laws. It is said that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-Confederate soldiers, who, ruined by the war and deprived of the support of slave labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an honest livelieood.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE FRENCH IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM EAST PRUSSIA-A GENERAL ORDER OF THE EMPEROR'S COUNCIL AND ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

In the HERALD of the 15th inst. there was printed a short despatch from London announcing that a special from Berlin said :- "A large consignment of horses, purchased by French dealers in East Prussia, was recently stopped in transitu at the Berlin depot." Yesterday the State Department received from our Consul General at Berlin a despatch announcing that the Emperor's Council had passed an ordinance forbidding the exporta tion of horses from any part of the Empire, and to remain in force indefinitely. This official information, communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury by the State Department, has been the subject of serious consideration, not only in official but diplomatic circles, and the opinion expressed is that the German government has reached the conclusion that it may need for its artillery and cavalry force all the horses in that country, and that the order means something more than merely preventing French agents from purchasing for the use of the forces of the Republic. The fact that such an order has been so recently promulgated leads those acquainted with the situation in Europe to anticipate news of serious import. NATIONAL MEDALS TO BE STRUCK FOR MERI-

TORIOUS BRAVERY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA. Congress at its last session ordered that three classes of gold medals should be immediately provided, the designs for which have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the dies will at once be made, under the direction of Dr. Linderman, Chief Director of the Mint. The first design is for the medal to be presented to Captain Jared Crandell and others for saving the lives of a number of the unfortunate passengers on the steamship Metis. The second design is for the life-saving medal of the first class, to be presented only to those who have shown extreme and heroic daring in saving the lives of others at the risk of their own. The other is a medal of the second class, to be presented for saving life at sea where there is lesser danger than that which would merit a medal of the first class,

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

THE MISFORTUNE CAUSED BY THE PANIC OF 1873.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 28, 1875. The following notice of suspension was placed on the coors of the Ashiand Savings Bank yester-

on the coors of the Ashiand Savings Bank yester-day, at Ashiand, in this county:—

Since the natio of 1873 the limited resources of this bank have been taxed to their nitermost. This resulted partly from the basecurity naturally relit by demosters during the crists, but was aggravated by damaging re-ports. The procaugad pain of troubles have made it more embarrassing. Unable to traited from our securities, except at rainous rates, we are, therefore, compelled, greatly to our regret, to suspend payment. Such action as may be taken or proposed will be indicated as soon as practicable.

THE DANGER ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

POPULAR APPREHENSIONS OF DISASTER-THE WATER RISING-LOSSES OF PROPERTY IM-MINENT-PEOBABLE FLOODING OF LOCKHAVEN.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., March 28, 1875. The people of this section of the country are turning their eyes apprehensively to the situation of the threatened valley of the West Branch of the Susquenanna, between this city and Northumberland. It is one of the most beautiful stretches of nountain, river and lowland to be found anywhere in America, iar out-rivalling in magnificence the more noted Valley of Wyoming, on the East Branch, which has been so recently devastated by the inundation. The West Branch, rising in Clearfield county, sweeps with a great, but graceful northward curve through an extremely mountainous region before it reaches the Bald Eagle valley at Lockhaven, and runs thence nearly an eastward course until it bends sharply around the en1 of Bald Engle Mountain, and, running southward, joins the North Branch at Northumberland. Along this historical valley are situated the handsome and prosperous cities of Williamsport, Lockhaven, Jersey Shore, Watsontown, Muncy, Milton, Lewisburg, besides many populous and thriving towns.

PREMONITIONS OF GREAT DANGER. Between Glen Union and Whitham, just above this city, an immense gorge has formed. It is ten miles long, and the ice is piled up twenty-five feet. Such a vast formation of ice has never been known before in the West Branch. All the mountain streams are pouring forth great volumes of water. and this, combined with the melting of the snow, must soon send a disastrous flood through the Susquehanna Valley. At Glen Union and other points many million feet of logs are embedded in the ice masses, which not only assist the inundation to overwhelm the surrounding property.-but will be carried away, causing a heavy loss. J. B. Gray, a prominent lumber dealer, states that at least \$25,000 worth of lumber will be lost at Glen Union. On Friday there was a warm rain in Clearfield county, which was followed yesterday by a thunder storm. By these storms the flood was increased six feet in height in that section of

THE RIVER RISING.

was increased six feet in height in that section of country.

THE RIVER RISING.

The river has been slowly rising all day. The citizens are apprehensive that the whole lower part of Lockhaven will be submerged, and the destruction to property greater than during the memorable inundation of 1825. The village of Loyalsack, which was recently overflowed, is again menaced. Above Morfouville the river is full of gorges, while all through the mass are thousands of sawlogs. This immense jain extends as far up as Spring Garden Mills. At Loyalsack the bridge escaped with but slight damage, but the valuable farms and roads have been washed out. The loss is considerable. It is leared that a second overflow will cause still greater disaster.

FATAL DESTRUCTION OF ERIDGES.

The rapidly rising and turbulent waters have occasioned destruction elsewhere. The costly bridges at Beeh's, near Hamburg, and Thompson's have been swept away, and its autentically reported that two men and a child were drowned. They were upon one of the bridges when it was destroyed, and fell into the stream.

PREFARATIONS FOR THE DELUGE.

The river is so rapidly rising at this boint that it is expected that before midnight the city will be overwheimed. The people residing along the river banks are preparing to remove their effects. Mayor J. W. Smith has just received a despatch from Glen Union to the effect that the enormous fee blocks at that point are moving down the Susquenanna, and there is a great mass of heavy loos. Considerable damage has occurred along the banks of the stream. As your correspondent writes and despatch numbers of persons are going the banks of the stream. As your correspondent writes and despatch numbers of persons are going the banks of the stream as your correspondent writes and despatch numbers of persons are going the banks of the stream as your correspondent writes and despatch numbers of persons are going the banks. The proprietors of the handsome Fallon House are busily engaged in moving their property in the lower storie

THE WATER AGAIN RISING AT WILKESBARRE-PART OF THE CITY INUNDATED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 28, 1875. The water has risen three feet on the Kingston Flats since yesterday, and communication by foot is again cut off, but there has been no impression made on the gorges. At the same rate the water will rise two feet more through the night. The thaw was not as rapid to-day as yesterday and tonight it is cloudy and threatens rain. The Stickney Club have succeeded in digging out their boat house, which was jammed in the ice near the bridge, and have removed it to a place of satety. The people are all on the watch for the coming of the flood, and there is no reason to fear any loss of lile, however great the destruction of property may be. A low portion of the city, lying along the Lebuth and Susquehanna Raifroad, was flooded today by water from the high points, which could flud but slow passage to the river. A great deal of the drainage from the hills ran into the North Branen Canal, which was within a foot of being as high as last week, when is inundated part of Canal street. A number of cellais are filled with water and several colored families have moved into the second story of their dwellings. This, however, win last but a few hours, unless the river should get high enough to fill the canal again. ney Club have succeeded in digging out their boat

AN ARTIFICIAL CHANNEL CUT THROUGH THE ICE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 28, 1875. The river has been rising since yesterday at the rate of one and a half inches an hour. It is now seven feet above low water mark. The cutting of the channel, 100 feet wide, through the lee, be-tween here and Linden Bridge, seven miles above, which was commenced several days ago, we, see the several days ago, was completed to-day. No trouble is now anticipated unless a heavy rain sets in. The weather is cold and has the appearance of more snow.

AWAY.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 28, 1875. The ice gorge is wasting away rapidly now, and people are full of hope that it will be gone before a rise or more ice comes down.

A YOUNG NEGRO MURDERER.

HE SHOOTS A FORMER EMPLOYER AND A CLERGY-MAN, BOTH OF HIS OWN RACE-PROBABLE DEATH OF HIS VICTIMS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28, 1875. Tony Dixon, an old negro gardener, was shot and fatally wounded at his place near Cheisea yesterday, by a negro boy named Nathan Hackett, whom he had discharged from his employ. Charles

A crowd of negroes soon collected, and finding A growd of negroes soon consected, and mining Hackett reloading his pistol, one of them discharged a shot gun at him, wounding him severely in the right arm and breast. They then bound him, brought him in a wagon to this city, and delivered him up to the authorities.

WORK FOR THE CORONERS.

The present week bids fair to be an exceedingly lively one for the Coroners, no lewer than nine cases having already been set down for examina tion during to-day, to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday. At eleven o'clock this morning Coroper Croker will hold an inquest in the case of Richard Lambert, of No. 1.161 Second avenue, who was run over and killed by a Second avenue car on the morning of the 24th inst.

At the same hour this forenoon Coroner Woltman will inquire into the causes which resulted in the death on Good Friday of little Henry Finley, at public school building No. 23, in City Hall place, the full particulars of which were published in the

the full particulars of which were published in the HSEALD.

To-morrow Coroner Croker will investigate the case of George Lexow, who died on the 24th Inst. from lockjaw, the result of one of its lingers having been crushed by a collision between an Eighth avenue car and one of those of the Crosstown and Dry Dock line. The accident occurred at the junction of West Broadway and Walker street.

The death of Richard Finly, on the 25th Inst., in the Western Union Telegraph Company's new building, will also be the subject of an inquest to-morrow by Coroner Croker. Also Michael Dolan, who died at the Park Hospital about a wrek ago from the effects of injuries aleged to have been received three years ago by tening thrown down stairs at No. 85 Mulderry street.

Next Wednesday an Inquest will be held on the body of James Flood, who was killed by being run over in Seventeenth street, hear avenue A, by a crosstown car. His head was dimost severed from the Body.

Mishael Leonard, of No. 206 East Thirty-styring.

Michael Leonard, of No. 206 East Thirty-sixth day, at Asbiand, in this county:—

Since the panie of 1873 the limited resources of this bank have been taxed to their netermost. This resulted partly from the taxecurity naturally felt by depositors during the crist, but was aggravated by damasting reports. The protonged panie troubles have made it more embarrashing. Chable to relative from our seturities. This case will be investigated on Wednesdaming, the protonged panie troubles have made it more embarrashing. Chable to relative from our seturities, as will also that of the little child, Frank O'Neal, killed February 5 by the cars of the fluidson liver greatly to our regret, its suspend by ment. Such action as may be taken or proposed will be indicated as soon as practicable.

No additional particulars have been obtained. THE MITCHEL PROCESSION.

CONVENTION CALLED FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY-

ALL IRISH SOCIETIES INVITED. A sub-committee of five men, appointed by the Committee of Arrangements of the Mitchel demonstration on Saturday night, held a conference yesterday with representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood to discuss the best means of doing bonor to John Mitchel. The feeling aroused by the preparations for the anticipated demonstration yesterday has helped to make the necessity for a grand tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Mitchel more apparent, and the probabilities are that when it does take place it will far exceed in numbers and respectability anything Irish that has ever been seen in New York. Whether it will be thought advisable to wait for the probable modification of the law forbidding parades on Sunday or to have it on a week day is yet undecided; but it is very probable that a torchlight procession will be the form adopted. in order to avoid any interference with the business of the city, which would naturally be obstructed by a procession during business hours. This was the chief object that the committee had in view in selecting Sunday, as after the parade on the 17th of March it would be to much to expect the business men of New York to look favorably on another serious interruption of the city traffic.

traffic.

All these things were discussed at the conference yesterday, and it was agreed to leave the final decision to a convention of delegates from the various firsh societies which has been called for next Wednesday evening at Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third a reet and Second avenue.

The following call has been issued by the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in order to harmonize with the action taken by the Fenian Brotherhood:—

to narmonize with the action taken by the Fentan Brotherhood:—

To the Officers and Members of the Irish Societies of New York and Victity—
Gentalement have decided to postpone the contemplated under all procession in hour of John Mitchel till arrangements have decided to postpone the contemplated under all procession in hour of John Mitchel till arrangements can be made for such a grand national demonstration as will at encushow our respect for the law and our mistaken devolon to the sacred cause of Winch he was the most diastrious champion in our day.

Wishing to secure the co-operation and counsel of all Irishmen in the work of making the demonstration worthy of the noble patriot who has just passed away—who died as he had lived, combating Juzish domination—and at the same time creditable to our race, we invite all Irishsociates in this vicinity to send a delegation of three members to a convenion to be held at hemit Han, corner of twenty-third street and Second avenue, on Wednesday. March 31, at early o'clock P. M., to make final arrangements for the demonstration.

The committee hope that on this solemn occasion personal feetings and rivairies of organizations will be laid aside, so that we may show friends and nemerical aike that we can unite when the national merest demands, and that we recard the honry and distribute of Arrangements.

The original intention of the committee was to call this convention on next Tuesday, but, finding

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The original intention of the committee was to call this convention on next Tuesday, but, finding the Fenians had taken action for Wednesday, it was accided to unite the two, so as to avoid even the appearance of clashing. From the strong leeling evinced by the majority of the men who have this movement in charge there can be little doubt that Thomas Clarke Laby will be the man chosen to deliver the inneral oration. His connection with the '48 movement, and the prominent part he took in the late revolutionary uprising in Irisand, as well as his undoubted acquirty as a speaker, make him more acceptable than any man who has ceased to beneve in John Michael's principles. It is understood that Tompkins square will be selected for the delivery of the oration and the winding up of the proceedings.

THE HONORS TO JOHN MITCHEL IN PHILADEL-PHIA-THE SUNDAY PROCESSION ABANDONED-A MASS MEETING AND ORATION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1875. The Irish civic and military societies of this city had determined to commemorate the death of John Mitchel by a grand juneral parade on Sunday next, to be followed by a culogium delivered in memoriam by a prominent sympathizer. But Mayor Stokley has decided that the parade shall not take place on the Sabbath by threatening to arrest the Marshals, and ordering the police to stop the demonstration. The following is the law which governs the observance of the Sunday in this State, enacted April 22, 1794:—

this State, enacted April 22, 1794:—
If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, shall use and the state of the common to the same and the converted thereof, every such persons of offending shall for every such persons of offending shall for every such discussions of the state of the common to offending shall for every such offending shall for every such offending shall for every such offence forfest and pay \$4, to be levied by distress; or, in case he or she shall reture or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days in the House of Correction of the proper county.

discress, he or she shall suffer six days in the House or Correction of the proper county.

A meeting of delegates from the several Irish societies of this city was held this alternoon, at the Sheares Cub, to consider the matter. Capitan Cusack reported the negotiation of a special committee with the Mayor, who had remained firm in his production, and he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee the orderly marching of thousands of sorrowing men in solemn funeral procession would be an act in keeping with the sanctity of the Sabbath, and that we are advised by legal counsel it would not volate any law of Pennsylvania; but as there exists upon the inter point a difference of opinion, and as His Honor Mayor Stokiey, acting, we believe, with that solving it infiness and impartially which characterizes him as a man and a magnistrate, holds to the opposite view, this committee, out of deference to the opinion of our present worthy chief Magistrate and with a desire to obey in all things the laws of our beloved city and Commonwealth, as interpreted by the consisted authorities, will omit the funeral procession interned to take place on Sunday, April 4, in honor of our beloved and lamented constryman, John Mitchel, and will confine our observances to a mass meeting and oration on the earliest practicable week day evening thereafter.

The Chairman announced that J. Duross O'Bryan, of this city, had consented to act as orator. A letter was read from O'Donovan Rossa giving the action of the New York societies postponing the proposed Sunday parade. proposed Sunday parade.

After expressing condemnation of what were termed the wrong statements of the press about John Mitchel, and seeking to vindicate his character in a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned to meet Thursday evening.

A STREET PAGEANT ABANDONED IN SCRANTON-A MORE SUBSTANTIAL MEMORIAL FOR THE WIDOW OF THE PATRIOT PROPOSED.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 23, 1875. An enthusiastic meeting of the Irishmen of Scranton and viginity was held here to-night to consider the propriety of having a grand public demonstration on Sunday next in honor of the memory of John Mitchel. Father Kelly opposed memory of John Mitchel. Father Kelly oppo-the idea of parading, and said the more subst-tial way to bonor Mitchel's memory was to rais fund for presentation to his widow. This set ment prevailed, and the meeting accordin abandoned the proposed parade with a view commemorating the dead patriot's memory something more substantial than a passing geant. geant.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last

in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Buliding:—

1874, 1875,

3 A. M. 37 37 3:30 P. M. 46 44 64 A. M. 36 36 6 P. M. 41 44 49 A. M. 36 36 9 P. M. 41 38 12 M. 43 40 12 P. M. 39 38 Average temperature yesterday. 39%

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 39%

THE FEVER AT SETON HALL COL-LEGE.

The names of the students and professors stricken with "enteric fever" at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., arising out of a vitiated quality of water, have not before been made public. The one considered most dangerously smitten was Rev. Father Schandel, one of the co lege professors. He, however, has weathered the worst phase of the maiady and though still con-fined to his chamber is regarded out of all danger fined to his chamber is regarded out of all danger and rapidly convalescing. The student who died at the college was James McLoughlin, a most promising youth of fifteen or so and a hear rea-tive of Bishop McLoughlin, of Brookiya. James belonged to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Whelan, son of the late Captain Whelan, of Elizabeth, is also down, but has passed safely through the worst phases.

AN ALLEGED WIFE BEATER IN TROUBLE.

Information was received at the Sixteenth procinct station house lost night that John Daly, residing at No. 291 Tenth avenue, had brutally beaten his wife, and Officer Rooney was promptly sent to the place. Here he found Mrs. Daly in an unconscious condition, apparently produced by violence. A conveyance was sent for and the woman taken to the Twentieth street station house, where Police Surgeon Wade mide an examination and found marks of violence on her person, apparently caused by repeated heavy kicks. An amoniance was at once summoned and see was removed to heltern, the surface. Bellevue Hospital.

Later in the night Daly was taken into custody, but denied having abused his wife, stating that her injuries were caused by failing. The story was not deemed probable by the police, who jucked him up to await examination to-day. OBITUARY.

EDGAR QUINET, AUTHOR AND MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

A cable telegram from Paris, under date of yes

terday, 28th inst., announces the occurrence of

the death of M. Edgar Quinet, the distinguished

author and member of the Assembly from Paris. He was born at Bourg (Ain), on the 17th of February, in the year 1803, and received his preliminary education in France. He pursued his studies at Heidelberg and graduated with studies at Heidelberg and graduated with great clat. Denoting him to the work of authorship, Quinet wielded a fertile pen at a comparatively early age. His "Tablettes du Juli Errant," published in 1823, was followed by a translation of "Herder's Ideas on the Philosophy of History." This work appeared in 1827, The materials for his work, "Modern Greece in Relation to Ancient Greece," were collected by him during a period of service as a member of the Scientific Commission which was sent by the French government to the Morea in the year 1828, He was an abie and valued contributor to the Reduce des Deux Mondes, furnishing to that periodical articles on historical and philosophical subjects. In the year 1829 M. Quinet was appointed Professor of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters, in Lyons, and in the year 1849 he was promoted to the newly created chair of Language and Literature of Southern Europe in the College of France. From that period his works were strongly tinged with the fiteralistic opinion and feeling of the day. His extreme opinions became very distastelli to the government of King Louis Philippe, and he was eventually removed from his new position. He was elected Deputy of the Assembly in 1847, took an active part in the reformagitation and longht at the Paris barriers in the year 1848. He was elected to the Legislative Body, ingwhich he emulated to his expulsion from France in the year 1852. Then he retired to Brussels, where he married to his expulsion from France in the year 1852. Then he retired to Brussels, where he married the daughter of the Moldavian poet, Assakt. After many victs-studes of fortune, political and private, M. Quinet returned to France, and, more fortunate than the Irish radical reformer, John Mitchel, he died a Paris member of the republican Denoting him to the work

JUDGE JOHN A. STEMMLER. Judge John A. Stemmler, late of the Seventh

District Court of New York, who died at his residence, No. 129 East Seventy-first street, was sixtynine years of age at the time of his decease. He was born in 1806, in the Palatinate of Bavaria, passed his preparatory studies at Mayence, and went to the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg. In 1820 he was one of the leaders among the students of those seats of learning who espoused ultra liberal ideas and went into open acts of rebeilion against the constituted authorities. Young Stemmier, in common with others, had tu flee the country. In the same year (1829) Mr. Stemmier studied law in the office of our eminent Judge Brady's father, and subsequently practised on his own account. At the time of his leaving Germany Mr. Stemmier accepted a correspondent sup of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, and while pursuing his journalistic career in America became at one time owner and editor of passed his preparatory studies at Mayence, and while pursuing his journalistic career in America became at one time owner and editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, which he sold to Mr. Neumann. In 1863 Mr. Stemmler was elected Judge of the Seventh District Court of this city, and was re-elected in 1869. Judge Stemmler held his seat on the bench until recently, when he was obliged to abandon his judicial duties on account of sickness. It will be remembered that, upon a premature report of Judge Stemmler's death, Governor Tiden adopted the some what hasts course of amounting his sign. the somewhat hasty course of appointing his suc-cessor to office. The deceased jurist leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourr his loss.

JOHN WELCKER, OF WASHINGTON. John Welcker, who for a number of years has been famous in Washington, D. C., as the leading restaurateur of that city, died at his residence in Washington yesterday, Sunday morning, 28th Inst. He was carried off by an attack of errsipelas. He was carried off by an attack of errsipelas. Mr. Weicker was ill during a few days only, and the news of his unexpected demise will be regretted by numbers of acquaintances, friends and bons vivants in Europe as well as all over the United States.

REV. JOSEPH C. STILES. Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, a well known divine, died in Savannah, Ga., on the night of the 27th inst. aged seventy-nine years.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JOANNA SOUTHCOTT. (From the Liverpool Post, March 15.1

Mr. Witham, one of the relieving officers of St. Mary's, Newington, came before Mr. Eilison, at the Lambeth Police Court, on Friday, and stated that Mrs. Peacock, who was well known as the successor to Joanna Southcott, had died on the previous day at the age of 103. A short time back, in consequence of the distressed condition in which she was, an appeal was made, resulting in some £12 being sent to the Court for her benefit. By this she had been enabled to remain out of the workhouse, and had not received partish relief. The object of Mr. Witham's application now was, it possible, to raise some £5 to defray the expense of her funeral, and it possible prevent ner being buried by the parish, de added that she had been three times married, and one certificate he had obtained was dated 1801. She had a full belief that she should see the millennium. Mr. Ellison said probably the faith of her followers would be shaken by her death. successor to Joanna Southcott, had died on the

FIRE IN FULTON STREET.

At ten minutes to one o'clock this morning Officer Mehan, of the Second precinct police, di covered fire in the basement of the five stor covered are in the basement of the live story brick building No. 140 Fulton street, occupied by Rudouph Geismen as a restaurant and lager beer saloot. On the ahrm being given the apparatus of the Fire Department were promptly on the spot and the flames were quickly extinguished. The damage done to the stock and building is estimated at \$250. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

FIRE ON GREENE STREET.

At about eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of the three story brick building No. 97 Greene street, occupied by Charles Henz as a restaurant, who sustains a loss of \$300. The upper part of the house was occupied by Vic-tor Bally, feather manufacturer, who loses about \$500. The building is damaged to the extent of \$500. Insured.

THE PANIC CAUSED BY THE FAILURE OF ordinary remedies to relieve the terrible coughs now prevailing has been arrested by the cures accomplished by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—GENTLEMEN WHO APPRECIATE A FINE Hat, a light Hat and a Hat of magnificent proportions are invited to examine the spring style just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

ALL KINDS WIRE SIGNS AND BANNERS made, packed and shipped to order by HOJER & GRAHAM, 97 Duane street. A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.—THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683-Broadway, patronized by gow ernment for army and navy, adopted by the more emi-nent physicians, has superseded all metal trusses.

fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M. ART NOTICE,
Mr. George H. Andrews' entire collection of On AND
WARER COLOR PAINTINGS, by celebrated American and
toreign artists, will be offered by us, at auction, in our
Broadway Gallery, on the evenings of 7th, 5th and 9th of
April. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

-RERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN

BABIES WHO SUFFER FROM COLIC ARE IM-mediately relieved by Milk of Magnesia, a preparation nost acceptable to the infantile palate. As a laxative for hildren it has no equal, and it is also an excellent anti-tyspeptic. Sold by all druggists.

CURE YOUR COUGH BY USING MME. POR

LUNG AND THROAT COMPLAINTS DISAPPEAR when WISTAR'S BAISAN OF WILD CHERRY IS used; 50 cents, and 51 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.-G. RAUCHFUSS, PRAC-tical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Hair. 44 East Twelfth street, near Broadway. THE ASTOUNDING EFFICACY OF THE EAU

Meavetillees as an incomparable beautifier of the com-plexion has been instantly recognized by the clice of so-ciety. It can only be obtained from the proprietor an-patentee, LEON DUMAS, No. 8 West Twenty-fitti street

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A.-\$5 WILL SECURE THE MOST VALUABLE published in many years. F. G. De Fonaine's "Gyclopedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Diskens." Published by E. J. HALE. & SON, I7 Murray street, and sold by all booksellers.

BEAUTY-A GOOD THING, "THE SCIENCE OF Health," for April, only 29c.; \$2 a year, \$1 for half a year, describes what is "true beauty." It is rich reading. see also April number "Phrenological Journal," with its numerous portraits, brographies, and "now to Read Character in the Human Face." Only 30c., or \$3 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, 737 Broadway, New York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF 36.422 RECEIPTS AND PROCESSES. Price \$5. Sent free of postage, specimen index mailed free. DICK & FITZGERALD, Fublishers, 15 Ann street, New York.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.—THE REGULAR I swiss Round, by Rev. Harry Jones. With industrations. The British Quarterly Review says:—Just the sort of book which those who travel for real pleasure or instruction will welcome." Jemo. Clorh \$1 fs. Published by GEURGE ROUTLEDGE & SUNS, \$16 Brooms Street, New York.